

Judge Jay has written a faithful letter to Mr. Frelinghuysen in reference to his late letter in which he declares himself not to be an abolitionist. We can make but an extract, by which its point and excellence may be inferred, and which must have been felt by Mr. Frelinghuysen; would that it might be also by others, who like him realize little of the moral injury of their position.

It cannot be necessary to prove to you, that American slavery, as by law established, necessarily involves the following consequences, viz:—

1. It debars immortal and accountable beings, charged with no crime, from the pursuit of happiness, and reduces them to articles of merchandise.

2. It dooms their posterity to degradation and bondage.

3. It annihilates the marriage relation, and by refusing to acknowledge it, and authorizing the separation of those whom God hath joined, at the irresponsible will of the master.

4. It annihilates the parental relation, by transferring from the parent the authority given by God, to the master, who is authorized to sell both parents and children, like cattle in the market.

5. It annihilates the rights of conscience, by giving to the master entire dominion over the time and conduct of the slave.

These are not consequences flowing from the cruelty of the master, but they are the legitimate and constituent elements of slavery itself, and the institution dies the moment it is deprived of any one of these elements.

Abolitionists maintain that such a system is adverse to the whole spirit and genius of Christianity, and consequently sinful.

But what says Mr. Frelinghuysen? Your answer, sir, had it not been for your late letter, might have been satisfactorily inferred from the great principles you have so often announced in your addresses before Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sunday School, and Temperance Societies, and Sabbath Unions. Very recently you enforced the claims of the Missionary Society, by dwelling on 'the worth of the soul,'—that endless being 'which unless sprinkled with atoning blood and purified by the light of truth, must dwell with the worm that dieth not;' and you exclaimed, 'what solemn import, what matchless interest attaches to the enterprise which seeks to bring salvation near to millions?' You alluded to millions in other lands; but is the enterprise of less solemn import, of less matchless interest when exerted in behalf of millions of your own countrymen? Are the souls of Hindoos more dear to the Redeemer, and of more worth to their owners, than the souls of American slaves? Abolitionists are laboring to bring these slaves into a state in which their souls may be sprinkled with atoning blood, and purified by the light of truth; and yet, sir, you assure the masters of these slaves that you are not an Abolitionist!

If slavery be a righteous institution, the negative position you assume in relation to it is not that, which, under existing circumstances, a Christian ought to maintain. It is vehemently assailed both in this country and throughout the civilized world; and yet, you come not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. True it is, you disclaim all sympathy with these assailants; but why, sir, do you not aid your southern friends in defending the patriarchal institution; why slumbers your eloquence in proclaiming the consistency of human bondage with the benevolence of the Deity, the spirit of the Gospel, and the virtue and happiness of mankind?

But if slavery insults all the attributes of God, and outrages all the rights of man, how comes it, sir, that while you call upon 'patriots and philanthropists, as well as Christians,' to aid the Board of Foreign Missions in overturning the ungodly institutions of China and Hindostan, you refuse even to be numbered among those who are endeavoring to destroy an institution in our own land, that equally curses the life that now is, and that which is to come! Unless the principles of justice and humanity, and the precepts of our religion, are all reversed in their application to men with dark complexions, you stultify yourself every time you open your lips on the platform of a religious society, if you deny the exceeding sinfulness of American slavery.

Does the command, 'cease to do evil,' allow years, nay centuries, for its fulfillment? Do you give this latitude to the command in your exhortations before Temperance Societies and Sabbath Unions? If not, and you believe slavery to be sinful, on what principle do you object to its immediate abolition?

I beg you to believe that this letter is in no degree prompted by a desire to defeat your election and promote that of your Democratic opponent. Such a result could afford me no gratification, as an Abolitionist, a patriot, or a Christian. The subject of your letter is of infinitely more importance to the welfare of country and the purity of our religion, than all the petty objects of party contention. You have lent the influence of your name, associated as it is with the religious zeal and benevolence of the nation, to the cause of slavery. You have done great injustice (ignorantly, I would hope) to Abolitionists, by indirectly representing them as aiming at unconstitutional legislation on the part of Congress. Before long, we shall each of us be called to give an account of our stewardship—an account involving the use we have made of our respective talents, in upholding or resisting that stupendous accumulation of sin and misery, American slavery. In reference to the judgment of Him, before whom all nations are counted less than nothing and vanity, how utterly worthless are all the honors which the breath of popular favor can bestow!—There was a time when the advocates of Temperance Societies were subjected to

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus, 25: 10.

VOL. IV.

HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1844.

NO. 13.

nearly the same obloquy as that which is now the portion of those who, in this republic, assert the equality of human rights. At that time, Thomas S. Grimké, holding much the same position in the religious community at the South with that now occupied by yourself at the North, was a candidate for the intendancy of Charleston. Some of his opponents addressed a letter to him, inquiring if he was a friend to Temperance Societies! To this interrogatory he replied in the newspapers, 'Yes, and I thank God I am.' Most fervently do I wish, sir, that a more intimate acquaintance with the subject of slavery and Abolition, than you appear to possess at present, together with a serious inquiry into your own responsibilities, may, thro' the divine blessing, yet lead you to exclaim, 'I am an Abolitionist, and I thank God I am.'

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JAY.

Bedford, Oct. 1, 1844.

From the Boston Chronicle.

LETTER OF ALVAN STEWART.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1st, 1844.

Dear Sir,—Inclosed is \$10, as my mite, equally to be divided, between the suffering Torrey and Walker.

Is the name of our country to be struck from the list of civilized nations? Will the charity of Christendom call us monomaniacs in bloodthirstiness and tyranny, to save our reputation? Will she acknowledge us demented, because our sublime theories of human rights are steeped in the innocent blood of our brother?—Will she listen to our lofty abstractions on the equality of man and his right to liberty and life, while our prisons groan with victims, of the most exalted virtue? And the power of a mighty government is employed day and night, on the land and sea, to crush to death, with ten thousand instruments of torture, which the bloodiest forms of cruelty can invent, for three millions of native born citizens, holding them as slaves? In national hypocrisy, and unmeasured violence, in head mercy and heart cruelty, in constitutional justice and practical villany, we have run a race on the track of time, by which we have distanced all antiquity, and come out ahead of all the depravity of modern times. And when impartial history shall assign us our place, it will be on the right hand of Infamy herself, unless she should abdicate in our favor.

O! where shall we hide ourselves when the great muster-roll of earth's villains shall be called? Look at the accomplished, humane, and pious Torrey, languishing and dying in the damps and chains of a Baltimore prison, for an act of mercy, in aiding a poor slave to liberty, which an angel might have forsaken his celestial employments to perform. Behold the brave and magnanimous Capt. Jonathan Walker, a citizen of Massachusetts, prompted by the most daring generosity, in attempting to convey in his vessel seven men who were enslaved, to a West India island; seven days out at sea, on the high way of all nations, where all are free, he is captured by a Florida wrecker, piratical from instinct, though barbarian by education, and brought to Key West—the plunder den of privileged robbery, where the functionary of injustice, instead of arresting the wrecker for this act of piracy, sends the deeply wronged Capt. Walker to the old Spanish jail of Pensacola; where in the filth, pestilence and chains, under tropical heat, he has passed the summer of 1844, and still remains, under the government of the United States, whose death will most probably conclude his sorrows and distress!

Shall the pending presidential conflict between two of the great robbers of men, silence the plaintive cry of a Torrey, or drown the distant voice of a Walker, as it passes through the solitudes of the frightful everglades and comes to the northern abolitionists for mercy? Shall the remembrance of the admission of slaveholding Missouri into the Union, by the force of Henry Clay's power, steel our hearts to the piteous appeal of those suffering witnesses of mercy, a Works, a Thompson and a Burr, as they send up their lone cry from the penitentiary walls, where for twelve long years, in the morning of life, their days are to be passed in the bitterness of woe, for pointing the way to freedom for a slave!

How many other philanthropists are confined, in those forlorn and man hating regions, we shall never know, until the fiat of Omnipotence shall command the sea to give up its dead. The malignity of slavery lays her bloody hands on the friends of men, and thrusts them into her dungeons, to suppress all action for the overthrow of her doomed institution. Can a good man vote for Polk or Clay, who stand as the anointed chiefs of slavery's prowling gangs?

Clay and Polk approve, in their inmost souls, each of these inflictions, on these five blessed men, and if elected, would either of them wield the power—oh! northern voter! you breathe into and confer upon them, for four years to come, to crush these five men, for acts, which should place them on the summit of renown. Is it possible that the elements of our common humanity can have a home in that bosom, which would not swell with inexpressible delight to see these five noble men conducted through the nation in triumph, crowned with garlands and covered with honors?

O! descendants of the men of Bunker Hill and blood-soaked Saratoga—will you, can you, vote for a slaveholder?

How can working men of the North vote for slaveholders, who despise them and call them operatives, and no better off

than their slaves? Could you vote for Polk or Clay, if either claimed your son or daughter, as his slave? If you say you could not, why not? If yours are not theirs, somebody's are, who love their children as well as you do yours. O! criminal delusion, to say I will vote 'only this once' for a slaveholder. Of the 2,250,000 voters, forty thousand will be dead and buried before the 1st of November, 1848, and gone up to the judgment, by the great law of death, never to vote more. Many who say 'this once' for a slaveholder, are voting for the last time, and must answer to the Judge of All, for the crime of voting for a man who owns his fellow being, and rejoices in the chains of Torrey, Walker, Thompson, Burr and Works, confined for deeds of mercy done, for which the Savior opens the gates of endless life.

Your friend,

ALVAN STEWART.

Political Department.

From the Morning Chronicle.

BIRNEY'S POSITION AS A CANDIDATE.

The election this fall, in Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio, have given an air of fixed reality and immovableness to the Liberty party, which it had not before assumed in the eyes of politicians. The quadrennial vote is the test of parties. New combinations may be formed, new phases assumed, new objects of political effort proposed, at pleasure, in the interval of elections, but never, until now, has a new political party been found; of principles so stable, that it could maintain its integrity, and holds its own, thro' the canvass of a closely contested presidential election. The little despised party of despised abolitionists, that organized itself in 1840, with less than seven thousand voters, was therefore to the politicians an untried problem. But the elections referred to, have settled the question in the eyes of the discerning. Of those who look deeply enough into the causes of things to take the moral principles of men into the account in their calculation of political changes, no one can now doubt that the Liberty party is and is to be a "fixed fact."

No man can now show his sagacity by asking whether you are sure Liberty men will stand their ground. The only resource now will be to deprive us of our candidates. This is the object of the attack upon Birney; and the very circumstance of an attack of this kind is a virtual admission that all other persuasions have failed. All the coaxing of Evans, and Kent and W. P. Fessenden, in Maine; of Phelps (?) and Slade, and Foot, in Vermont; of Giddings and Corwin and C. M. Clay in Ohio; and of Clay, Stevens and McCaskey in Pennsylvania, have failed. In the blind fury of despair, they now turn upon Birney.

The suddenness of the change, when John Tyler awoke one Sunday morning and found himself, by the providence of God, president of the United States, was hardly more magical, than that which has within a few weeks befallen James G. Birney. Only a short month ago, he was toiling as a farmer in the remotest wilds of Michigan; in a country so new that the whole county contains less than 150 voters. His name, indeed, stood at the head of a few fanatical (so considered) newspapers, as a candidate for the presidency; but the wise politicians deemed it a mere humbug, and fully believed that there would not be a remnant of his party after this election. "Who is Birney?" was only a more civil mode of saying, "Who cares for Birney?" and "What are his views on the other great interests?" amounted to "a fig for his opinions."

Whence the change? Mr. Birney has been nominated for the legislature by the Democratic convention of his county. Is that all? That is all—every thing that has happened—excepting the late elections. Let common sense judge which of these it is, that has made him now the observed of all observers; that fills the broad pages of the Boston Atlas; that forms the leading and most interesting subject of nearly every Whig paper in the free States—whether it is his position as the head and representative of the Liberty party, or the fact that one farmer more than another has been nominated for county representative of Saginaw.

There was nothing strange or unsuitable in Mr. Birney's being nominated for the legislature. It is true, he is a candidate for the presidency; but people in general do not think there is so great a probability of his being elected this year. Mr. Birney's own sense, as well as his circumstances, forbid that he should take any airs upon himself as if he were more than a man, and absolved from the vulgar duties of life by being nominated. He continues to black his own boots, and to plant his own corn, and to dig his own potatoes, and to cut his own firewood, with his own hands, just as if he were not a candidate. He is under the same necessity of attending to the details of his own business, selling his calves and paying his taxes, &c., as before. His whole worldly interest is in the county of Saginaw. As one of the 125 voting citizens of that county, he has the same concern as his neighbors in the right administration of their local affairs. He and they might well think, that in regard to a county representative, it was of more consequence to get these affairs properly attended to, than to achieve a party victory. To the nation, the success of either of the old parties in the county of Saginaw was a matter of very little moment. To the citizens, under the scarcity of money that

always exists in a new country, the reduction of their taxes and the economical expenditure of their public money, looked like a matter of importance.

For this, or some similar object, they wished to have Mr. Birney in the legislature—and only for this. What good reason could Mr. Birney have given, situated as he was, for refusing to serve his county under these circumstances? Just suppose him to have declined, for any reasons that you can imagine, and that he had, with his customary frankness, put those reasons in writing—would you not have laughed at him? and censured him too?

But, then, the use that has been made of this nomination—the Whigs have made such a clamor, would it not have been better on the whole, as things have turned, if he had declined the nomination? For what reason would he then have declined? For no other reason, if the whole truth could come out, but that the Whigs made a great clamor, and there was danger of losing some votes.

Well, put them in print and see how it reads, and what would have been the testimony concerning the Liberty party, and what its effects upon that party. We know Mr. Birney received letters from men whose judgment and whose wishes are of great weight with him, written before they knew the whole case, and written under the momentary panic created by the violence with which the clamor broke forth, urging him in the most earnest manner to decline.

We first met him in Boston while he was under the pressure of these letters, and we found him as perfectly self-possessed and master of the case, as though he had been at the head of a victorious party, wielding the affairs of the nation. Neither the clamor of opponents, nor the fears of friends moved him. He saw and said, in conversation, as he wrote in his letter, that even if there had ever been a time when he could have honorably declined, (which we do not believe there was,) to decline now would be to lose every thing, and place the Liberty party on the waves of public opinion, when it would drift with every varying breeze.

And now where are we? The violence and unreasonableness of the Whigs has greatly aided the result; but this case has put Mr. Birney before the nation with an advantage equal to a year's most successful exertions of his friends. He stands now as a man who dares to do right, independent of popular prejudices; as a man who cannot be terrified by the clamors of his enemies, nor swayed by the fears or entreaties of his friends. He has shown himself truly great, in these most important qualifications of a ruler. How he contrasts, in this unbending integrity and indomitable courage in the face of popular excitement, with such men as Van Buren, as Webster, as Clay.

That is the man whom the nation needs—who can see her true interests and her just rights, and whom the clamors of a world could not swerve from what he saw to be right.

It is possible that if Mr. Birney could have foreseen, when first nominated, that the Whigs would play false, and try to make a party use of his nomination, he might have deemed that a good reason for avoiding the personal obloquy to which it would subject him.

But no intelligent Liberty man now regrets that he did not. This attack has strengthened the Liberty party exceedingly. We now know one another and we know our leader, and we know our enemies, as we never did before. It is possible that a few nominal Liberty men, who read only Whig papers, may be led to withhold their votes. But in the present position of the Liberty party, we are better without men who are so easily turned back. While the demonstration that has been given, of the firmness of the great body of the party, and of the foresight and fidelity of Birney, and of the unprincipled character of the opposition against us, will bring thousands of honest men to our ranks from both the other parties.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

WHO IS A SAFE RULER?

[WHIG PAPERS PLEASE COPY.]

The great fundamental dogma of the Abolitionists, on which they build all their vile arguments, is that negroes, being human beings, cannot be held as property. It is on this they rely to sustain themselves when charged with seeking to rob the South by an unjustifiable and criminal intermeddling with an institution that does not concern them. Grant them this and they are victorious; deny it, and their whole infamous scheme falls to the ground.

In the long catalogue of mean and malicious charges which have been manufactured in the desperation of unprincipled party leaders, the one of favoring the views of the fanatics of the North against Mr. Clay, stands pre-eminent in falsehood and malignity. A life devoted to the preservation of all the institutions of the country, spent in a slaveholding State, and identified with slavery itself, has not been sufficient to shield him from attacks which can only weaken the South. If he is now to be singled out because he is a candidate, and branded as our enemy, what inducement have any of the leading statesmen of the age to stand up in defence of us? Is he not a slaveholder? Does he not reside in a slaveholding State? Has he not met with a fearless heart and battled with the monster whenever and wherever he has fallen in his way? Has he not saved the institution and the Union too, when other brave hearts quailed and shrunk back from the effort? And is he

not the man now that he always has been, ready to sacrifice himself to preserve the Constitution, and all the rights secured to the South under the embracing and protecting provisions? Answer us, you fire-eaters of the South, who have done but little else in defence of slavery, save loud boasting and empty gasconading. Henry Clay has borne the brunt of the fight, when the battle was most fearful, and the victory most important to our peace and salvation. It is rather too late in life for him to abandon us on this fearful subject.

We have remarked above that the Abolitionists predicate all their movements, and base all their pretensions upon the dogma that negroes cannot be held as property. Now, what is the opinion of Mr. Clay on this subject? In his great speech delivered in the Senate in 1839, the greatest that was ever delivered on the subject of slavery in that Hall or anywhere else, which was regarded then, and will be through all time regarded, as the Gibraltar behind which the South may stand in peace and security, he uses the following emphatic and conclusive language:

"I know that there is a visionary dogma, which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of property. I shall not dwell upon this speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slavery as property. Under all the forms of government which have existed upon this continent during that long time—under the British Government—under the colonial Government—under all the State constitutions and Government—and under the federal Government itself—they have been deliberately and solemnly recognized as the legitimate subjects of property. To the wild speculations of theorists and innovators stands opposed the fact, that an uninterrupted period of two hundred years' duration, under every form of human legislation, and by all the departments of human government, African negro slaves have been held and respected, have descended and been transferred, as lawful and indisputable property."

It was for the utterance of such a sentiment the presses of the Abolition party rejoiced at his defeat when Harrison was nominated. It was for the maintenance of the rights of the South that these presses and their supporters have followed him with a spirit of vindictive and persevering malice, scarcely inferior to that of the Southern democracy. It is because he is a slaveholder, and has on every fit occasion stood up the fearless defender of the institution of slavery, that these presses and the ultra-Abolitionists are now denouncing him as a dealer in human flesh, and an enemy to human freedom.

Is he tainted, then, with the doctrines of the Abolitionists? Is he an unsafe man to put at the head of the Government?—No! His is the policy of peace and union—his is the arm of strength to guard, protect, and defend the interests, the prosperity and unity of all and every part. Read his history, reflect on his course, and decide.

IS THE WHIG PARTY OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION?

The following will throw some light on bold assertions of whigs respecting the position of their party on this question.

The Louisville Journal is universally admitted to be emphatically the organ of Mr. Clay, from which the following is an extract.

"There is no reason why whigs should oppose annexation more than locofocos. No man from a knowledge of the principles of the two parties, could infer anything as to their respective predilections for Texas land. As far as we know, a tariff man, or a national bank man, is as fond of good land and sunny skies as a free trader or a leg-treasurer. The Texas question might possibly become a sectional question—a question dividing the free states and the slave states—never a party question in reference to the present division of parties. As to the ultimate settlement of the Texas question, it can make little difference whether a whig or a locofoco be elected to the Presidency. The election will furnish no test of the will of the people on that question. It must still be discussed before the people, and, whoever may be elected President, the will of the people will prevail in the end. If the people decided in favor of annexation, the territory will be annexed, whether there be a whig or locofoco President, a whig or locofoco Congress. And if the American people should, all obstacles being removed by the consent of Mexico, or her abandonment of the war, decide in favor of annexation would not they infinitely prefer trusting such a matter to Henry Clay rather than to James K. Polk?"

Just before the Kentucky election a speech of Humphrey Marshall was printed and circulated over the state arguing that the election of Clay is the surest and safest means of gaining Texas. The following is an extract from this speech:

"As a friend of Texas—As an American citizen having no farther interest in the question of annexation than a desire to promote the welfare of the people of both countries—as one who acknowledges the justness of the Texas revolution—the full and perfect sovereignty of Texas so far as she was originally acknowledged by the Constitution of the Mexican United States, and as one who will really desire to see her single star added to the emblem of our own liberty, I am free to declare that I regard annexation as more certain more speedy and sure, on just and honorable terms, under the auspices of Mr. Clay, than under the guidance of his miserable competitor."—[Louisville Journal.]

The Richmond Whig, a leading Clay paper, thus speaks of the public sentiment of Virginia on the subject of annexation:

"The people of Virginia, as far as we have been able to learn (and we presume none others in the State possess better sources of information,) are in favor of annexation at the proper time, and under the proper circumstances."

The Memphis Eagle (Tenn.) says: "In giving publicity to Mr. Clay's very able letter on Texas annexation, we have time only to remark, that it is all his friends or his country could demand of the subject. WE ARE SATISFIED WITH IT."

A letter from New Orleans, published in a late number of the National Intelligencer, says, "The feeling is gaining ground, that enough has been said and done upon the Texas annexation subject, till Mr. Clay is elected. The subject then they expect, will very soon be brought before the American people upon its merits, and will SOON BE DISPOSED OF AS IT SHOULD BE."

Hon. W. C. Rives of Virginia—the following is an extract from a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger who is highly commended by the National Intelligencer.

"The best speech on the Texas question in the Senate, was made by the Hon. William C. Rives, who is for the annexation, and at the same time against the immediate execution of the measure, without the consent of Mexico. You may depend on it, he speaks from the cards, for I should not be astonished, in case Mr. Clay's election to see him appointed Secretary of State, and in that capacity signing the very treaty for that purpose. Mr. Clay, should he be elected, will be as great a partisan for Texas, as any of the champions in the field; while Mr. Tyler, even in surrendering his administration, would see his measure alternately adopted by both great political parties."

[From the Baltimore American, July 17.]

"If those who really desire the annexation of Texas would consider the subject fairly, they would probably find that the chances in favor of a safe and secure annexation are greater with Mr. Clay in the Presidential chair than with any other man, if it can be had honorably and fairly. Mr. Clay's administration will probably witness the consummation of the measure of annexation."

We speak on this subject merely from the inferences growing out of Mr. Clay's known opinions and former course with regard to Texas, and from these inferences we are persuaded that the chances of ultimate annexation will be greater in the event of his election than in view of any other event. In fact Mr. Clay's position on this subject, instead of closing the door against the admission of Texas into our Union, points out the only way in which each admission can eventually take place."

The Mobile Advertiser the leading whig paper in Alabama, engages to prove that Mr. Clay and the Whig party generally at the South, are in favor of annexation.

The Clay Club at the seat of Government, passed resolutions unanimously in favor of annexation.

Hon. James Lyons, Clay Elector of Virginia, says:

"In Mr. Clay's ability, experience and patriotism, the people will have the surest guarantee that Texas will be annexed, in the most secure and honorable manner."

A writer in the Charleston Courier, S. C. says:

"Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, are only opposed to the measure under present circumstances, and they not only admit the propriety of bringing Texas into the confederacy when the present objections are removed, but the great probability, that in a short time those objections will disappear."

The editor of the Spirit of Liberty, Pittsburg, says he has in his possession one of the Whig Ward Badges, of Louisville, which runs thus:

"Fifth Ward—Clay and Frelinghuysen—Whig principles!!—A sound National Currency;—Protection to American Industry;—Distribution to the public lands;—Restriction of the Kingle Veto power;—One Presidential Term;—ANNEXATION on honorable terms, and when called for by the People."

Hon. Mr. Rives, Whig Senator from Va., in a speech made three weeks ago, and reported in brief in the Richmond Whig, said he himself was not opposed to the ultimate annexation of Texas—at a proper time and under honorable circumstances"—i. e. under Mr. Clay. And he declared his belief "THAT MR. CLAY WAS FOR ULTIMATE ANNEXATION—the whole course of Mr. Clay showed this, and he was willing to leave it in the hands of Mr. Clay."

The Nashville Whig says of the annexation question in Tennessee:

"The 'sober second thought' of the people has caused thousands to contemplate it in a different aspect from that in which it was first presented. Immediate annexation is not considered so important a matter that it should absorb every thing else. A majority of the people are in favor of it at a proper time, but they are willing to abide that time."

At the Whig convention held in Milledgeville, Georgia, for the purpose of nominating electors of President and Vice President, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the annexation of Texas in the United States at the earliest practical period consistent with the honor and good faith of the nation."

These are but specimens of southern opinions upon this subject. The National Intelligencer, the national organ of the whig party, has said that it was opposed only to the time and manner of annexation—not to the thing itself. It is well known that the candidates of both parties took to the stump in the late Louisiana elections in favor of annexation, so that no party issue could be successfully raised on the question.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, April 27, says:

Mr. Clay's letter on the subject of annexation appears to give universal satisfaction. Many of the friends of annexation say that Mr. Clay goes far enough for them; for they confidently believe that Mexico will assent to the measure, and that nine-tenths of the people of the Union will go for it. They are perfectly well content that the present treaty should be rejected. Those having personal interests staked on IMMEDIATE annexation can alone OPPOSE MR. CLAY'S VIEWS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, May 16th, in a long article on the humbug of British designs on Texas says that if the people of Texas choose to be a British colony now, rather than WAIT TWO YEARS FOR ADMISSION to the U. States, they are not worthy to form a portion of a free commonwealth.

Other northern whig papers are very careful when they speak against annexation to say "immediate annexation," and many northern whigs are known to be favorable to the measure in some form.

Mr. Clay in his letter of July 27, says: "I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it—without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms."

I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to effect the question, one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent, or incorporated in the U. States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution.

Where now is the assurance that the whig party if successful in the election, will prevent the annexation of Texas? The party may as well be said to be in favor of it as opposed to it. As a party it holds no position on the question, while the preponderant influences are known to be in favor of it.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, Oct. 12.
ROERBACK'S TRAVELS:
SECOND WHIG EDITION PUBLISHED IN MICHIGAN.

For the last few days, the Whig papers at Flint, Pontiac and this city, have teemed with statements of a close, intimate and dangerous "coalition between the Locofocos and Abolitionists." And for proof of this it was alleged that the Democrats of Saginaw county (a new county which gives only about 125 votes in all) had nominated JAMES G. BIRNEY (the Abolition candidate for President) for representative to the legislature. We had seen no evidence of this, written or printed, except in the Whig papers, and as they got the news "by express," and made such a hue and cry about it so soon after the nomination was said to have been made, we suspected it was a second edition of the Roerback's travels and would soon explode, injuring nobody but its authors. And so it turns out to be, as the following proceedings, transmitted to us by last night's mail for publication, will show. The gentlemen whose names are signed to them are the regular Democratic corresponding committee of the county, and the chairman of it is the Democratic candidate for senator for the Oakland District.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.
The Democratic elections of Saginaw county are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held at the school house in the city of Saginaw on Thursday, the 17th of October inst.

Fellow citizens, an attempt has been made by Mr. James G. Birney to impose himself on the Democracy of Saginaw county as a Democrat. One of the delegates to the Convention (a gentleman of truth and veracity) held on the 28th of September last, stated that Mr. Birney professed to him to be a Democrat, and stated that he (Birney) would carry out Democratic principles.

To James Fraser, Esq. Mr. Birney, pronounced the following interrogatory:—"Would it not be best to break up both political parties?" (having reference to the Democratic and Whig parties!)

Mr. Birney further stated to Mr. Fraser "As to the Abolition question, it being a leading question with me, I will not trammel myself on that subject."

The foregoing facts Mr. Fraser stated at the school house, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, on the 8th of October inst.

Mr. Octavius Thompson confirms the statement of Mr. Fraser. The following is from his own hand:

"On the evening of the 26th September last M. Birney told me (after mentioning to him there was a prospect of his being nominated by the Democrats,) that he had heard it so intimated, and that should he be so nominated and elected to the legislature, he should go there unpledged to any party, and furthermore asked me that if he should be so nominated, would it not be better for the Whigs not to nominate a candidate?"

Signed,
OCTAVIUS THOMPSON.

Saginaw, Oct. 9, 1844.
Fellow citizens, are you prepared to elect a man, whose avowed determination is to annihilate the Democratic party—to support a man who openly avows his intention to break up the party—principles for which we have long contended, and which are dear to every sound Democrat? We answer no, and fondly trust you will cheerfully respond to the call. There is no time to spare—the facts have gone abroad and must be counteracted—an express has been sent by our opponents, from Michigan to Ohio to affect our cause in that State.

Our friends in Michigan are astonished! A country that has heretofore rigidly adhered to Democratic principles, has consorted with their avowed opponents!!! It is not so—it must not be so. The Democracy of Saginaw county will give ocular demonstration, that they are sound to the core—that principles, not men, is what they are commending for—every thing for the cause, and nothing for the man.

Then come to the rescue. Let it not be said that we are simple enough to be betrayed by a designing individual. We say come to the rescue—we must demonstrate to the democracy of the union that we have been and will continue the devoted advocates of Democratic principles.

We must forget local interests and personal animosities, and meet in harmony. "In union there is strength," "a house divided against itself cannot stand." We must emulate the great men of our party. Prior to the nomination of the presidential candidates, the friends of prominent men urged the claims of the men of their choice—but as soon as a nomination was made, all high-minded and honorable Democrats responded, and united in support of the cause, having principles alone in view.

You must not dread defeat. We have the power, when used with discretion; and should we be defeated, let us glory in such a defeat; our friends, will say, we fought nobly—expired in the last ditch, contending for principle.

We again say, come to the rescue! Come, one and all—come divested of prejudice and open to conviction, and success will attend our efforts.

The meeting will be addressed by A. H. Hanscomb, E. A. Thompson and others.

G. D. WILLIAMS,
THOS. MCCARTHY,
A. F. HADLEY,
N. BEACH,
S. S. CAMPBELL,
County Corresponding Committee.

Saginaw, Oct. 9, 1844.
In addition to the above, we are informed that there was a so-called "Democratic" Convention held at Saginaw—that Whigs, for the mischievous purposes which are now unveiled, intruded themselves into the primary town meetings which appointed delegates, and went for those who would go for Birney, under pretence that he would benefit the country in some local interests, and that they thus secured a quasi nomination by a majority of one vote. We learn also that the Democrats who were put in nomination for county officers by this mongrel Convention, immediately declined upon discovering the trick of the Whigs, and because they would not run on the same ticket with Birney, who is considered the worst enemy of the Democratic party in that county.

To corroborate our information—from Saginaw, that the Whigs interfered to get Birney nominated as a "Democrat" for the purpose of using it as evidence of "a coalition between the locofocos," we will state what we know, that letters were immediately written off, by the prime movers of the affair, to Whig editors at home and abroad telling them to spread the news and cry, "coalition." Letters to that effect were received in Cleveland written 24 hours after the affair took place at Saginaw!!!

ANNEXATION AND DEMOCRACY.

Will diffusion kill slavery? Has it ever done it? Suppose slavery in this country had been as effectually shut in, circumscribed, insulated, as if the slave States were islands, instead of parts of a continent, would it so long have cursed us with its presence? Would it not, ere this, have been terminated under the force of natural causes co-operating with moral agencies? But having a whole continent for its field, its inconveniences have not yet been fully realized—its perils, fully felt. Diffusion has been its life. Withering in the old States, it has received new life from new regions being thrown open to its ravages. The purchase of Louisiana and Florida gave it a new, almost boundless market, quickening the slave trade, of course raising the price of human flesh, and gave a revenue to the old slave States on their slaves, who, had it not been for these purchases, must of necessity have been liberated. Yes, these States would have starved into emancipation. Limitation kills slavery, diffusion gives it new life. Remember that.

Now, we know that the annexation of Texas is sought expressly by the slaveholders, as a means of perpetrating slavery; of adding to the wealth of slaveholders. It will operate in divers ways—by riding the old States of a concentrated slave population—by opening new regions for the cultivation of slave-labor staples—by increasing the slave trade—by raising the price of human blood and bones. We know that it will operate precisely in these ways. James K. Polk knows it; and James K. Polk is set up as the representative of this scheme, because it will produce these effects.

Now, good Democrat, is slaveholding rule so honorable, is the yoke of the slave-power so delightful, that you are willing to sanction a scheme which will secure a majority of ten slaveholders in the Senate of the United States?

Are you so lost to all proper regard for human liberty, that you will sanction a scheme for the extension of human slavery over the rich regions of a country out of which will be carved six large slave States?

Do you really wish to aggravate the slave trade with all its infernal horrors, making this republic the "Gold coast" for the Texas manbuyers?

Is this a consummation devoutly to be wished, by men calling themselves Democrats, vowing deadly hostility to oppression, thundering in favor of equal and exact justice to all men, prating about the progress of humanity?

And yet, by voting for Mr. Polk, you do all in your power to hasten this accursed consummation! Will you do it?—You have now secured, so far as this country is concerned, certainly; so far as the State is concerned, probably a Democratic majority in Congress. You cannot now plead that any great Democratic principles are in danger. If you vote for Mr. Polk, you are without excuse. True, you may hate Mr. Clay, but that hatred will not, cannot excuse you for stabbing the cause of human liberty to its vitals. And this you will do should you vote for him.

slaveholding annexationists, as the representative of slavery annexation.

Next November will test your democracy, and prove whether it be a verity or a mockery.—[Cincinnati Herald.]

From the Boston Atlas,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.
Boston, Oct. 17, 1844.

To the Editor:—In the correspondence of this morning's Atlas, an anonymous letter writer from Detroit asserts, that he had been informed through one of my immediate neighbors and relatives, that I actually solicited the nomination of my Democratic neighbors, and that I pledged myself to support Democratic men and Democratic measures. There is no ground for either of these assertions: I neither solicited the nomination, nor made any promise to support Democratic men or Democratic measures. What is more, I do not believe that I have a neighbor or relative base enough to give currency to such a falsehood!

In the second of your anonymous series, purporting to be from a respectable and intelligent citizen of New England, now sojourning in Michigan, it is asserted that a few days previous to the meeting at which I was nominated, I came out and published a declaration of my sentiments, in which I went "dead" against a National Bank, and the distribution of the public lands, but avoided giving any opinion upon the Tariff question.

Between the 5th and 15th of August I received two letters—one inquiring of me, what was my opinion in relation to the Tariff; the other, making similar inquiries in relation to a National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the lands, &c. &c. My answers were published some time in September, in an anti-slavery journal, which has no subscriber to it, but myself, in Saginaw County. I am not aware that those answers were seen or read by any person living in that county, but myself, before I left home, or before the nomination was made. In my anti-slavery speeches, I had not discussed the tariff, distribution, &c.—The two answers were published in the same number of the Anti-Slavery Journal—so that my opinion on the tariff was just as accessible and as public as on the other topics. That opinion was favorable to the continuance of the existing tariff, as long as it should be found beneficial and acceptable to the country.

In the third of your anonymous series, the writer asserts, that, on my passage from Detroit, I said that "People should first vote for the Liberty candidate, and next for Mr. Polk." To this I reply, nothing was said by me in relation to the election, which a person of the commonest intelligence and honesty could have misunderstood.—The statement is wholly false.

I ask the publication of this note in the Atlas, as an act of justice to me, and to the Liberty party, whose representative I am.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

SILAS WRIGHT AND TEXAS.

Silas Wright lately made a speech at Skeneateles, New York, from which the following is an extract.

It might be expected, he said, that he would say something in reference to the new issue now before the country—the annexation of Texas. He voted against the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Tyler—1st, because the annexation of Mexico had not been obtained, without which it would be a violation of our national obligation; 2nd, because the boundaries of Texas were more accurately defined by the Treaty, but embraced a large extent of territory belonging to Mexico, and because it was designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery. He would be true to the Constitutional obligations in respect to Slavery as it is, but to go farther was a very different thing. Still in taking the ground he had, he did not oppose Annexation at a proper time and in a proper manner; and if Great Britain should attempt to take possession of Texas he would resist her encroachments.

Here is a distinguished leader of the Democratic party taking ground in opposition to annexation, stronger than Mr. Clay takes—founding his opposition not only upon the fact that the measure would violate the faith of treaties, but that its design was to extend and perpetuate slavery; Mr. Clay declaring that the subject of Slavery ought not to affect the case one way or the other! [Spirit of Liberty.]

JAMES K. POLK.—HIS "BRINGING UP."
The Western Citizen (Chicago, Ill.) publishes a letter from Rev. Ichabod Coddington, of Warrensville, under the date of Oct. 1, which contains the following anecdote of James K. Polk:

I learned a fact touching J. K. Polk, from one of my neighbors. Some years ago James set out with some slaves, which were somewhat unmanageable, for the far South. They all belonged to his father, Maj. Polk, except one, his own body servant. Among the number was a woman of great energy of character, who poisoned three slaves and herself, considering it better to die than to go South; they all died but herself, she having taken so much poison as to vomit her. Among those killed was the body servant of J. K. Polk, who declared that he had rather have lost \$1,000 than this slave. He sold the woman for a sound piece of property, though her constitution had been shattered in consequence of the poison. The individual who brought her, prosecuted Maj. Polk, and they had a long lawsuit about it, and the Major was finally obliged to take the woman back; so your readers can see that James K. had a beautiful Democratic training.

CLAY AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

In his letter disclaiming Cassius M. Clay, the Whig Presidential candidate says:

"So far as he, (C. M. Clay,) ventures to interpret my feelings, he has entirely misconceived them. He is equally mistaken as to the circle of my personal friends and neighbors."

"And my friends and neighbors, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me."

We do not doubt that this is true. Henry Clay's next neighbor, and son-in-law, Erving, was a slave dealer by profession; and, as we learn, has sold thousands of men, and women, and children, in the New Orleans market. It is stated that the fact of his being engaged in this horrible traffic induced many of Clay's friends to oppose the match between him and his daughter; but that it formed no objection on the part of her father.—[Liberty Press.]

COMMON SENSE. Common sense is to the individual what the compass is to the mariner—it enables him to steer safely through the rocks, shoals, and whirlpools that intersect his way. Were the lives of criminals accurately known, I am persuaded that it would be found that from a want of common sense had proceeded their guilt; for a clear perception of crime would do more to check its perpetration than the goodness of heart which is so frequently urged as a preventive against it. Conscience is the only substitute for common sense, but even this will not supply its place in all cases. Conscience will lead a man to repent or atone for crime, but common sense will preclude his committing it by enabling him to judge of the result. I frequently hear people say, "So and so are very clever," or "very cunning," and are well to make their way in the world." This opinion seems to me to be a severe satire on the world, for as cunning can only appear to a mean intellect, to which it serves as a poor substitute for intellect, argues ill for the world to suppose it can be taken in by it. I never knew a sensible or a good person who was cunning; and I have known so many weak and wicked ones who possessed this despicable quality, that I hold it in abhorrence, except in very young children, to whom Providence gives it before they arrive at good sense. [The Liberator in France.]

BOOK BINDING. The New York True Sun states that a new method of binding pamphlets has been introduced into this country. The old mode of stitching is done away with, and a solution of India rubber is applied to the back of the pamphlet and a strip of muslin is then placed upon it. It is opened more conveniently, and has a handsome and finished appearance.

Taking the world over, it is supposed that 20 boys are born to 21 girls. Supposing the earth to contain 800,000,000 inhabitants, this would mean that there would be 200,000,000 more boys than girls.

LIBERTY STANDARD.
HALLOWELL, OCT. 24, 1844.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING.—George Washington."

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH.

1st Dist.—HENRY HOBBS.
2d Dist.—NATHANIEL PEASE.
3d Dist.—CHARLES MORSE.
4th Dist.—ZURY ROBINSON.
5th Dist.—WILLIAM R. HUNT.
6th Dist.—LEONARD HATHAWAY.
7th Dist.—THOMAS D. SMITH.

WHAT IS AT ISSUE?

Twelve hundred thousand fathers and mothers in the United States are 'goods and chattels'; five hundred thousand infants are deprived of legal, and the right of parental protection; three millions of our countrymen are poorer and more oppressed than any other people on the earth.

The friends of humanity have at last affected an organized position—have taken up a stand in their defence. They have thrown themselves around these defenceless people determined to insist on their rights at all hazard till they are restored and secured. No other position remains on which to fall back if driven from this, and these enslaved millions, with their wives and little ones, cry to the Liberty Party to stand by them and not betray their cause.

The old parties, with the slave's most inveterate enemies at their heads, are conducting one of the most desperate political assaults ever known in this country. They both embody the slave power—are both the instrumentalities on which that power relies with entire confidence to accomplish its objects; and whoever joins them enlists in the service of slavery necessarily.

Here is the contest. It is not about banks, tariffs, and treasures, nor are those at this moment the leading questions of the country, but the great elements of liberty and despotism are struggling in final conflict. The organization—the machinery—is nothing of itself, but the principles brought to issue constitute the glory of the period. To a mind capable of looking behind facts to principles, and of apprehending causes in advance of their effects, this contest cannot fail to present momentous issues. The world sees not the order and discipline of Leonidas's band of patriots,—it cares not for these; but the magnitude of the interests at stake have commanded its admiration. The liberties of Greece were the prize. The American revolution derives its importance, not from the strength or skill of the parties, but from the magnitude of the interests involved. But it is doubtful whether more was really at issue in either of those struggles than is embraced in the strife now going on in the United States. In neither case was the number of persons, or the value of their rights greater, nor will the remote consequences of those military conflicts exceed those which will result from a favorable termination of this contest of Religion and Law with American Despotism.

Whatever men's abstract theories may be respecting human liberty, or however opposed to injustice and oppression, they have generally selected their positions on one side or the other, where history and the final investigation of human conduct will place them. The old parties are on the side of slavery, nor can the common sense of the world, or the records of history, be bribed to give a different verdict. The slave power is at their head; it controls them, embraces them, relies on them, impels them, and its flags wave over them amidst acclamations of loyalty. Whatever other objects they may have in view, they are as truly the organized forces of slavery as though their organizations were military, and they at this moment under arms in its defence.

On the other side is the Spartan band of Liberty, inspired by one heart and nerved with one purpose. Behind them lie three millions of their countrymen, pleading in all the eloquence of their ruin for an acknowledgement of their personality, and the protection of their rights. Here is the issue. Never were the mighty elements of Liberty and Tyranny more directly in conflict, and seldom, if ever, was involved more of human welfare than in its ultimate results.

O man!—Christian man! where will you be found?

MR. BIRNEY'S SALARY AS SECRETARY OF THE A. S. SOCIETY.

The whigs are seeking to injure Mr. Birney on account of the salary he received while Secretary of the A. S. Society, which attempt Mr. Leavitt thus disposes of.

"Mr. Birney, during the time he was Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in N. Y., received a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. To this charge, either one of the following replies, would by itself be an ample refutation. 1. He fairly earned it by his talents and assiduity. 2. It was just such a salary as was then commonly given by committees of benevolent societies in New York, for such men. 3. It was given by a committee who had been in the habit of giving from 10 to \$15,000 to the society, and who therefore were fit persons to say how it should be expended. 4. It was needed by Mr. B., and was expended for the proper support of his family, and for nothing else. 5. No complaint was ever made of this salary at the time, nor until it was wanted to help the whig party. 6. It does not become the friends of Mr. Clay to complain of this salary, which is less than Mr. Clay used to receive as speaker for half the time, and less than 'half what he voted to himself by the compensation bill, and half what he received as secretary. 7. [Mr. Birney received no fees for other services tending to weaken his fidelity to his constituents; whereas Mr. Clay, at the time he was entrusted as senator with the interests of the people, and well paid for attending to them, received forty thousand dollars from the bank of the United States, when that bank was before Congress as a similar re-charter, and Mr. Clay acted on that point with the said forty thousand dollars in his pocket, and doubtless a fair prospect of more, in case the bank succeeded. Let the present condition of that bank be the witness to which of his antagonistic clients he was most faithful. Surely, the less the friends of Clay say about salaries, the more prudent they will show themselves."

On Thursday, says the Green Mountain Freeman, Mr. Phelps was re-elected senator by a majority of six, notwithstanding, according to Whig testimony, he has disgraced the State for the last six years by his beastly immoralities.

that state was one great object which maddened the strife at the state elections in Vermont, and the abolitionists were well nigh forced to vote for the whigs to secure that object. Those who did it 'have their reward,' and as good a one as they ever ought to expect for such service.

This too is the witness whose letter the whigs have circulated in defence of Henry Clay in his quarrel with King. Mr. Phelps did not even remember what the difficulty was about, still the whigs seemed to regard his story superior to the ablest whig testimony given by men at the time and on the ground. Mr. Phelps will not help them much.

As no effort is spared to destroy Mr. Birney's reputation as an honest man for the benefit of Henry Clay, on the ground of the transaction referred to below, we have thought it proper to publish again that part of his own frank statement of it made eight years ago. Ask any reasonable man to place this by the side of a life and fortune, devoted to the cause of emancipation, and say if the supporters of Henry Clay (!) ought not to blush at their own conduct towards Mr. Birney.

MR. BIRNEY'S STATEMENT.

"In the month of May, 1834, I became so fully convinced of the right of my slaves in their freedom, and of my duty as a Christian to give it to them, that I prepared, as well as I remember, on the first day of June, a deed of emancipation for the six I had brought with me from Alabama, and had it duly entered on record in the office of the County Court of the county in which I lived.—They all remained with me receiving such wages—with the exception of the little girl—as were customary in the country.

"In the previous month of January or February, a young negro man, held by the late Judge Boyle, of Kentucky, earnestly solicited me to buy him, lest at the sale of the estate he might be sold to some person of whose character and temper he knew nothing. At first I objected, on the ground that I intended never again to purchase a slave, to be held in the absolute sense.

"He left me but returned again, bringing as an aid to his own importunity, the recommendation of the brother-in-law of Judge B., who held as slaves some other members of the family. He prevailed on this second application, and I paid the price of him to the executors. Before I consented to do so, we had this understanding: that so soon as by the allowance of fair wages he should go free; that, in the mean time, I would have him taught to read, and if he proved apt to learn, writing and the elementary rules of arithmetic—that I would ask of him no unreasonable services—but, that if he should fail to perform with fidelity what I required of him, I should return him to the state of absolute slavery from which I considered I was taking him.

"It was but a short time before I became satisfied that his character had been grossly, though I will not suffer myself to think intentionally, misrepresented to me. He proved trifling, lazy, and troublesome among the rest of the servants. Especially provoking to me was the reiterated harsh treatment of the little girl above mentioned, for whom, as she had no relative near her, I felt almost a parental tenderness. After bearing with him for several months, and after persuading and admonishing him, I found it was out of the question to keep him about me any longer. In the month of July, I think it was, I gave him a writing authorizing him to obtain for his master any one who would give me within one hundred dollars of the price I had paid for him, although I think it probable, had I offered for the highest price, without regard to the character of the purchaser, I might have received for him one hundred dollars more than I gave. It turned out that the gentleman who had unwarily recommended him to me, offered to become the purchaser if I would grant a longer credit for part of the sum than I had proposed in my written note. To this I assented. The same gentleman had, a short time previous, become the owner, by purchase, of the farm belonging to the estate of Judge Boyle; so that the young man was returned to the very place from which I had taken him.

"Before the last payment fell due, I became convinced, notwithstanding what I had done was arranged to which he had assented, (if such a wrong is to be predicated of a slave,) that I had done wrong in selling him. I wrote to the gentleman who had bought him, that I wished to re-purchase the slave, that I might give him his freedom. His reply informed me that he was out of his power, as he had sent him down the Mississippi with a southern planter. The case thus given me, a uneasiness of mind than any of the others, whilst most persons under the same pressure of influence which was then bearing on me, would probably have acted as I did, yet I do not seek to justify it. The influence which warped and obscured my moral vision, I ought to have resisted."

READ! READ!

Dexter S. King, an eminent Methodist clergyman of Boston, in replying to rumors falsely representing him as inclined to go for Clay "this time," makes the following just and pertinent remarks:

"I am not much of a politician, but so far as I do go I mean to 'let politics be as become the gospel of Jesus Christ.' I deem it a duty to the ruler of the universe, and to my country, to protect, so far as my influence goes, first, the morals of the people, secondly, their persons, and then their lesser interests."

"Deeply impressed with this sense of duty, and believing as I do, that the man who is exalted to the highest office in the gift of the nation, will, of necessity, exert a powerful influence on the morals of a multitude, and especially of young men, I cannot, I dare not, favor the election of any man who holds the image of his race in slavery, or who is not made clean from the stains of duelling, or gambling. He may be an orator and a statesman; he may have the applause of the multitude; but he cannot have my approbation; he cannot have my vote. Of course, I cannot vote for either Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk. They both hold their fellow men in bondage. As subjects of the Divine Ruler, they rebel; they do not 'let the oppressed go free.'"

"But 'will not a vote for Birney be a vote for Polk, and shall we not choose the lesser of two evils?' Not at all. There is not a State in New England where such can be the result. There is a moral certainty that the Liberty party could not change one electoral vote in any one of these States, should they all desire and vote for Mr. Clay. The Democrats have a majority in Maine and in New Hampshire over the Whigs and Liberty party both, while the Whigs in the final result are in the majority in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Politicians are very certain of all this, their persuasions to the contrary, notwithstanding. Why then desert the Liberty party, even though some may think the election of Mr. Clay the lesser evil? You could not carry the Liberty men together on this principle. Many of them, who were once Democrats, and some who were Whigs, are persuaded that while Mr. Polk could not receive Texas without a constitutional vote, that Mr. Clay would receive Texas with such a vote. So if we are to choose the lesser evil, some would be for one candidate, and some for the other, and yet not change a single electoral vote. Why then violate our principles, and throw away our votes?"

TEXAS.

"At the late election for President of Texas, General Burleson, and Anson Jones were candidates, the former being known to be in favor of, and the latter opposed to annexation. Jones was elected."

This event of an overruling Providence may be the means of preventing forever the scheme of annexation. The Democrats certainly cannot marry Texas without the consent of the 'Sister,' and Mr. Clay, without that consent, cannot accomplish the desires of his heart. This election in Texas may prove to have been an important event."

DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHY.—The

comment affected them deeply, but where is the concern for Torrey and Walker? or for the pious young man in a Missouri Penitentiary for free colored northern men in the chain gang south? or for 3,000,000 of their fellow countrymen? Is their 'democracy' all in fulfilling the office of a 'faithful ally' assigned them by Mr. Polk?

ATTACK ON MR. BIRNEY.

The whigs are prosecuting this with desperate feet gravity. Mr. Birney is called an 'old blood slave driver,' a 'reformed drunkard,' a 'wolf in sheep's clothing,' an 'old Jackson craft,' a 'run down politician,' &c. &c. &c.

There was a double object in their attack on him for being nominated by the Democrats in Michigan, of 20,000 persons, he told Mr. Winthrop of Boston to 'use their early party, but it would make fine capital south against the Democrats.' The New York Tribune has already given the hint in this direction. (The true liberty party!)

The whigs sent a Mr. Driggs all the way to Detroit to Saginaw to pick up all the capital in Mr. Birney's absence, and now they wish his hearsay stories, gained on the eve of election, as substantial proof. But he obtained nothing of importance. He procured statements from certain persons but they would not name them. He heard that Mr. Birney told some one that he was a 'Jeffersonian democrat'—that he approved of 'democratic principles.' And a liberty man is not a friend of 'democratic principles'—the principles of human liberty, avowed by Thomas Jefferson? The whigs have reported that Mr. Birney had said he was in favor of 'democratic men and measures.' But Mr. Driggs tends to no such thing.

It is alleged that Mr. Birney sought the nomination. This is entirely false. It is said he was a 'loco.' This too is wholly untrue. He was always a whig till he became a liberty man, and was one of the Adams electors in 1828 in Alabama.

The fact simply is this respecting 'his nomination in his county: By the efforts of both whigs and democrats, he was nominated in order to secure his aid for the interests of that new county, on well known and clearly expressed condition, that should be considered as a liberty party man—un-unequivocally—and be under no obligation to other party. This is the truth and the whole truth. Mr. Birney's integrity stands without shadow of impeachment.

All the other stories of the whigs are Roerback's glosses for the benefit of their embodiment.

THE DEMOCRATIC versus THE ARISTOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

"The Democratic principle recognizes the basis of government to be intelligence, the right to institute or change it to be inherent in the people, and in instituting it, that every man possess rights equal to his brother man. It recognizes the objects of government to be, to protect the rights and to improve the condition of the great mass of the community. It wages eternal hostility to laws begotten of interests, establishing and perpetuating inequalities. And its advocates maintain that money, of itself gives its possessor too much power, without adding to it by legislative privileges."

It would seem to be unfortunate for a party to be compelled, in stating its principles to record its own condemnation, but so it is. No man will seriously pretend that this 'democratic principle is that which controls the party, hence on their own showing it is not worthy of support. What is that party doing to secure the right of one sixth of the people to 'intelligence' to 'change' to 'equality'—to 'improve their condition'?"

Where is the 'eternal hostility to slave laws begotten of interest,' 'perpetuating inequalities, and twelve hundred million dollars conferred solely by legislation on one of the worst aristocracies in the world? Rather, what have they not done in support of this 'aristocratic principle?' Certainly it would be becoming that party say little about their 'democratic principle' till their practice is changed. Perhaps an illustration of this 'democratic principle,' from the best authority will be in place.

"THE GREAT BODY OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH, I WILL ADDRESS AS THEY ALWAYS HAVE BEEN THE NATURAL AND FAITHFUL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH, AND OF SOUTHERN INTERESTS."—[James K. Polk.]

THE TRUE LIBERTY PARTY.

Tae efforts of Webster, Seward, C. M. Clay, Kent, etc. etc. to represent the whig party as an abolition party, are well known to all. Come, gentlemen whigs, stand forth and defend Mr. Polk for telling the truth about you for once, if he did so. Correct the 'glorious whig' of Tennessee, if he has belied the party. Whig papers please copy.

Remarks of Gov. James C. Jones, of Tennessee, at a Whig convention, held at Lebanon, Tennessee, 7th ult. and published in the N. Orleans Tropic (Whig), Oct. 12. After speaking of the lineage of Col. Polk, he said:

"There was but one point or but one instance of his political knavery, to which he desired to call the attention of his hearers, and he would do so because it was one that would be new to most if not all present: it was a fact that had not been presented to the people of Tennessee, and, as I may seem, said the Governor to be strong language, but the provocation is

Power. Every vote for Polk and Clay is a vote to perpetuate slavery. Every vote for Birney is a vote to abolish it.

WELL DONE OHIO!—THREE CHEERS FOR OHIO.

The Liberty vote of this State will be from 10 to 12,000. [Herald.]
Such is the cheering intelligence from that State. It should fill every humane heart with gratitude and courage. It far exceeds our most sanguine expectations. How was this done?
By employing man and money in telling the people the truth.
Shall Maine be the only state that does not advance its vote this year? Liberty men, we ask you this question. We can have 10,000 votes if you are faithful. Will you not spend several days immediately in this cause? Call on your neighbors, townsmen, and people of other towns, and persuade them to vote, and to vote for the slaves.
See every man who is likely to be deceived by slanders on Mr. Birney. The slaves can't afford to be lied out of their votes. Talk not about no time, but WORK the few days that remain.

BEWARE. ROERBACK AGAIN.

A letter is in circulation purporting to be from Mr. Birney, pledging himself to 'democratic men and measures,' and engaging to be silent on the abolition question in the Michigan Legislature. We warn every liberty man to beware of these schemes of a desperate party, to which in Maine we are not strangers. We believe the letter is a Roerback forgery, and that it will soon turn out. You will hear great stories before election. Stand your ground.

INTEGRITY.

We cannot do better than present to our readers the following eloquent passage from Whittier.
"Abolitionists! shall the falsehoods of these men do what their mobs and brick-bats failed to do? Shall they LIE down a cause which they could not beat down by brute force?
For what do these men take us? Are they so utterly abandoned to folly as to believe that they can induce us by most transparent falsehoods and pitiful misrepresentations, to abandon our true and tried men—to give up Birney and go shouting for a slaveholder in their processions? That we shall now give the lie to our professions, and render worse than useless all our past sacrifices and labors in the cause of Humanity? Look back for half a century the car of emancipation—extinguish the last hope of the slave, and consign our names and memories to the long infamy of traitors, for the purpose of voting once more with a party whose candidate is a slaveholder, and a bitter enemy of our cause, in all its aspects? That we shall abandon the pure and holy service of Freedom for coon worship! Once for all, we tell them NAY. We repudiate their bloodstained candidate, and their beastly emblems. Let them fight with weapons of falsehood, under their pirate flag of slavery. Over us floats the spotless banner of Freedom—for our success, the slave in his prison-house, and the good and true world over, are supplicating Heaven. Let us be true to our mission—true to our own conscience—to humanity and God.
"Do your duty, He will aid;
Dare to vote as you have prayed;
Who're conquered, while his blade
Served his open foes?
Right established, would you see?
Feel that you yourselves are free;
Strike for that which ought to be,
God will bless the blows."

THE WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

The votes of the abolitionists are surely wanted for the whig candidate to the election of president; without them the whigs cannot carry Ohio; without them, even Vermont is a doubtful State. We do not recollect to have seen in our lives a more determined onset than the whigs are now making upon the abolitionists; means the most vehement and violent, sort of physical force, are used, the most passionate persuasion, the most unmeasured abuse is resorted to—they are resolved to carry away the abolitionists bodily, and plant them in their own party. If they succeed, there will have been no forcible abduction in the history of the world to be compared to this. The Rape, of Helen, the Rape of Ganymede, the Rape of the Sabines, will be nothing compared to this modern Rape of the Abolitionists.—[Evening Post.]
We wish to quiet the fears of the Post, and at the same time put on record these very just remarks against the time when the democratic party will be pushed as hard as the whig party is now.

STILL ANOTHER!!

The Liberty Press informs us of another whig attack on Mr. Birney. It is reported there (Utica) that he is grossly licentious!!! More coming before election.

SPORTING MINISTERS.—In the game list just published for England are the names of between fifty and sixty ministers of the Church of England, licensed to shoot! No dissenting ministers are on the list.—[Boston Recorder.]

Ministers in the United States "shoot" without a license, and shoot men and women too.

BERLIN INSTITUTE.—A catalogue of this Institution is gratefully received. The large number of students is as follows:

Theological,	32
College,	141
Male preparatory,	148
Female Col. preparatory,	11
Young Ladies' course,	148
Whole number of Males,	292
" Females,	188
Total,	480

The Kennebec Journal says the late advertisement of runaway slaves credited to the New York Tribune, was not a correct representation. We took it from another paper and gave the name, supposing it to be correct; but we now think the Journal is right and the paper from which we took it was wrong. The Journal however lacked the justice to let its readers know that we took it from another paper.

THE ALBANY CIRCULAR.

The Albany Patriot gave notice recently of a trick then originating with the whigs in that city to dress out several of their own number as Liberty men. Their circular has now appeared, and from the same paper we learn that scarcely one of them was ever known or pretended to be any other than a whig. They never were Liberty party men. Try again.
P. S.—Another story of the same kind has started in Massachusetts. Try again, gentlemen.

JUST SO.

"How plainly does this 'confidential' epistle say, 'Cassius you have done your best to gull the abolitionists, but they won't be gulled: so come home and let them alone.'"
This is the short and pertinent comment of a contemporary, upon the letter of Henry to Cassius Clay. More might be said, but it could not be better.

ANSWER REQUIRED.—Can any body tell us whether the party calling themselves "Democratic Whigs" do or do not carry out democratic principles? The answer will be important in determining to which of the two great parties Mr. Birney

pledged himself, in promising "to carry out democratic principles."

DUTY OF LIBERTY MEN.—To see that Liberty voters are not misled by deception. To see that every Liberty voter is at the polls. To procure an early supply of votes. To see that the cause is not dishonored by the absence of Liberty men from the town meeting.

If Whigs will keep out Texas, that object is now gained, for a majority of the U. S. Senate is already secured by that party. Neither Polk, Clay, the "Locos," or the Liberty party can secure it. Comfort for the Whigs.

The walls of the Hallowell Factory are now up, and a more beautiful specimen of masonry is seldom seen.

If the Liberty party now holds as much power over the whig party as whigs represent, that is a most encouraging reason for still voting against them, for one victory is near. Then will come the democrats.

That Garland letter purporting to be from Mr. Birney, is undoubtedly a masterpiece of forgery. [Shall it succeed? Shall he be run down by FORGERY?

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—My opinions are the offspring of the best data that I can command. As long as I believe them true, I respect them too highly to be ashamed of them. If I ascertain them to be false, it costs me no struggle to disown them.—James G. Birney.

UTICA, Oct. 23, 1844.
We had a glorious meeting on Monday, at Rome. Mr. Birney spoke about an hour in the morning and over two hours in the afternoon, to the great delight and instruction of his numerous friends in this section. The Roerbachs here are beginning to look very grave—they have played their last card.
G. R.

WHAT DO WE WANT TEXAS FOR?

The exciting question between the Democrats and federal Whigs and abolitionists, is the annexation of Texas. The Democracy viewing it as absolutely necessary to secure Texas to the U. S., to shut out all British and foreign influence from tampering with Indians on our western frontier, and with OUR SLAVES in the Southwest and West. [Andrew Jackson, to Capt. Russell, of Arkansas, July 8, 1844.]

Here is the object of 'the Democracy' avowed by the highest authority. Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, had before stated that the security of slavery was the object of the annexation project. Here comes the same story repeated by the old hero of the Hermitage. Read it again, ye Democrats!
"The Democracy viewing it as absolutely necessary to secure Texas to the United States, to shut out all British and foreign influence from tampering with . . . OUR SLAVES!!!"

WELL SAID.

"I am endeavoring to drive from the back of the negro slave the politician who has seated himself there to ride into office."

THOMAS MORRIS.

FUGITIVE FROM INJUSTICE.—A young gentleman by the name of Giles, late from New Orleans, spent last night with us, on his way to Canada. He is a remarkably intelligent piece of property, 21 years of age, and seemed to have an irrepressible desire to be a man. He is undoubtedly honest in his professions, for he has his certificates with him; that is, the scars of the whip, the shackles, the branding-iron, the rifle ball, and two toes cut off. He is the son of his master, whose name is Jeffries, who lays claim to 150 more. Hope our friends will cheer him on his way.—[Vt. Freeman.]

TRULY SAID.—Let every voter who approaches the poll to vote for James K. Polk, or Henry Clay, remember the remark of Cassius M. Clay, in his letter to the Liberty men of Pittsburgh:
"He who enslaves the black to-day, will enslave the Irishman to-morrow, the Dutchman next day, and the Anglo-American the day after."

PERFECT AGREEMENT.

The Nashville Whig says:
"The circumstance of owning slaves is no reproach to Mr. Polk."
The Nashville Union (Democratic) says:
"We say, that under the circumstances of his ownership, IT IS AN HONOR TO HIM."

The above is copied into the Washington Globe with approval, and the slavery by which Gov. Polk holds in abject degradation his fellow beings, is pronounced by that paper to be "Patriarchal!" Such are Whiggery and Democracy!!

MORE "COALITIONS."—The Hon. Geo. Morey, of Boston, lately purchased, at the office of the Liberator, a quantity of Quincy's Extra Anti-Slavery Standard, attacking James G. Birney, and distributed them at the close of a Clay lecture at Sherborne.

LIBERTY MEN!!—You have great responsibilities resting upon you! Are you well organized? Have you gotten your tickets and distributed them? Are you well aware that all sorts of plans are at work to undermine and weaken the faith of those who are comparatively young in this great war of ours? Do you understand that at the polls you can induce many men to vote the Liberty ticket if you are active and talk to them about our cause and remove from their minds objections thereto?

THE GALE AT BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Commercial of Monday evening, brings some further particulars of the late gale at that place. The number of persons drowned or missing was over fifty. The Coroner has held inquests upon 38 bodies.

Accounts from several neighboring towns on Lake Erie, show that the gale was proportionately as destructive there as at Buffalo, and the paper to which we have referred, says that the effects of the gale were experienced on Lake Ontario, although it was not then known to what extent. The following summary of the loss is from that paper:

The number of buildings of all kinds utterly destroyed can hardly be less than one hundred. Most of these are of little value, but some of them were large and costly structures. The loss in this species of property, buildings and effects, will not probably fall short of \$50,000. The loss in buildings partially overthrown, removed from their foundations, unroofed or damaged in other respects, the number of which is vastly greater than those completely destroyed, will probably amount to as much more. The loss by damage of goods and merchandise in warehouses; the injury sustained by steamboats, vessels and canal boats, and the loss of wood, lumber, staves, building materials, &c., it is utterly impossible to estimate, but it must amount to much more than the aggregate loss in buildings destroyed or injured. The total loss of every kind may be safely put down at \$250,000.

The height to which the water rose was altogether unprecedented. Nothing like it was known during the time, a few years ago, when the ordinary level of the lake was several feet above what it now is. This may be accounted for by the fact for several days previous to the gale a pretty stiff easterly wind had been blowing. This had driven the water up the lake, or, at least, lessened the volume escaping by the river. When the wind shifted to the southwest, and blew with such fury, the water came down before it as if a dam had broken away. It rose thirteen feet above the level at which it stood Friday evening.

DEATH OF MRS. CILLEY.—The death of this lady, who fell a victim to the barbarous code of duelling, awakens the most melancholy associations and recollections. Ever since the death of her husband, her health has been much impaired, and portions of the time her mind has been wandering in the most melancholy state. She has at length fallen to sleep, and her poor lacerated and broken heart is at rest.

NEWS ITEMS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The catalogue of this ancient and flourishing institution (just published), contains the names of 154 law students, 153 medical, 38 theological, 12 resident graduates, 59 seniors, 66 juniors, 91 sophomores, and 56 freshmen. Total 609. The library contains 46,000 volumes.

RICH.—It is alleged that guano, the new manure, is extensively used in the adulteration of snuff.

The postscript to a letter from Gerrit Smith, dated Peterboro', Oct. 24, says,—"Mr. Birney left me this morning, in tolerable health. He is to speak to-day in Syracuse. C. S."

RIGHTS OF RETRIBUTION.—A friend from one of the "Southern tier" in the State of New York, says that the Roerbach about Birney's being a Locofoco, is working admirably true, and that there is little doubt but that it has sealed the overthrow of the Whig party. If so, it will be a righteous retribution.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The brig Cohancy, 50 days from Rio Grande, brings intelligence that war has been declared by Brazil against the Argentine Republic, and that 10,000 troops had passed through Rio Grande on their way to Montevideo.

Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, has appointed Thursday, November 23, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

A line of Iron Canal Boats has been completed at Albany to run between Schenectady and Utica.

There are rumors of another Spanish revolution, a good deal of confusion in Greece, and some fighting at Tripoli.

APPROPRIATE AND SIGNIFICANT.—A United States flag floats over one of the slave markets at Washington city, bearing the names of "Polk and Dallas." What could be more appropriate? Polk and Dallas—manacles, hand-cuffs, thumb-screws and gags, for men, women and children. Cheers for the democracy of the man-market! Glorious object for the idolatry of the free working men of our hills!—[G. Freeman.]

It is only twenty-five years since anthracite coal was first used for fuel, and only twenty years since the first shipments of coal were made from Philadelphia, and yet during the last twelve months, about 3009 vessels have cleared from that port, laden with coal.

The last arrival from Liverpool brings intelligence of an explosion in a coal mine near Sunderland, in consequence of which, no less than ninety-six persons lost their lives!

ONTARIO.—The gale on this lake was brisk, but has caused very little damage. No lives lost.

THE ELECTIONS. Bartley's majority in Ohio has been reduced to about 1,400 by the official returns, which are nearly all in. The majority for Shunk in Pennsylvania, it is also said, will not reach 4,500, by the official returns. The Democratic majority in Georgia is said to be over 3,000. The official returns from New Jersey make Stratton's majority 1,368.

The church of England has expressed itself ready to co-operate with the Episcopal ch. of this country, in establishing a mission in China. Three thousand dollars have been set aside for the salary of a bishop there.

INSANITY FROM MILLERISM.—An application was made to Judge Ward, of the Municipal Court, Boston, on Monday, for the removal of Abigail Shepard, a young married woman, to the insane hospital at Worcester. She had been a constant attendant upon the advent meetings, had become deranged, and had more than once attempted to destroy herself. The application was granted.

THREE BISHOPS CONSECERATED.—The Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D. to the Episcopate of New Hampshire; the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobb, D. D. to the Episcopate of Alabama; the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks, to the Episcopate of Missouri were consecrated in Philadelphia on Sunday. Sermon by the venerable Bishop Chase, of Illinois.

O'CONNELL'S FUTURE COURSE. At a Repeal banquet given to Mr. O'Connell and the other State prisoners on the 20th ult., after the customary toasts Mr. O'Connell arose and replied to a toast himself, in a very eloquent speech. He said—"We have gained a victory; how are we to profit by it? By redoubting every exertion—by increasing every effort—by organizing every peaceful energy—and by one and all being prepared to approach the parliament at the commencement of the next session with the united and combined voice of Ireland embodied in our petitions, giving England to understand, that as there is not rest for the wicked in the presence of the Almighty, so there shall be no rest from agitation until Ireland is righted. (Cheers.) What is our first duty in that agitation? Our first duty is to combine together the Irish of every sect and persuasion—to unite and combine all Irishmen of every gradation of opinion who agree with us in thinking one thing necessary—the repeal of the Union. (Cheers.)"

GREAT FIRE AT PROVIDENCE.—Friday morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the dressing room of the Providence Theatre, which soon destroyed that building, two dwellinghouses, and two carpenters shops adjoining. A church in the vicinity was several times on fire and was extinguished by the exertions of the firemen. We regret to learn that the splendid Telescope used by Dr. Lardner, who had lectured in the Theatre that evening, was also destroyed, together with Russell's celebrated Planetarium, also used by that gentleman in illustrating his lectures.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday states, that a body of Millerites remained encamped near Phoenixville during all the nights of Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday morning two little children were found in the encampment, perfectly cold, stiff and dead.

The same paper states, that the report was current in that city on Tuesday, that one of the Millerite preachers from the East, who has been officiating there in the capacity of principal treasurer, had precipitately left the city with funds amounting to upwards of \$1,900.

The Springfield Gazette of Wednesday, in noticing this miserable delusion, says—"There are quite a number of these fanatics in this vicinity, and the excitement among them is intense. Most of them suspended all worldly labor, many days ago. One was sent to the Insane Hospital on Saturday, a raving maniac; another was seen sitting by the roadside on Monday, waiting for the coming of the Lord; and one got up into a tree, Monday evening, in order to have a good start."

Fortifications, covering 250 acres, are about being commenced on the Eastern side of the St. John, New Brunswick.

Fire was discovered in the basement story of the Bristol Steam Mill, at Bristol, R. I., on the evening of the 22d inst., and although the alarm was immediately given, the whole building was for a time considered in danger. The damage actually done was estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. A young woman at work in the mill was so alarmed as to throw herself from a second window, but she was caught by the people below and received no injury, except from being out with the glass.

The Baltimore American contains a list of twenty-two persons who have been convicted of illegal voting in the late election in that city. They were severally fined \$20, and some of them were committed to jail for non-payment of the fine.

The Freshman class which has just entered Yale College contains 94 students, but the Sophomore class now numbers 148, the largest ever in any American College.—Every department of this University is now in the most flourishing condition.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Brattleboro' Railroad have already reached the sum of nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars.

The New York Express says, there are thirty-three schools in that city from which the Bible is excluded.

A rocket, fired from a political procession in New York on Friday evening, entered a window in the third story of the Carlton House, and burnt up an entire suite of costly window curtains, and several other articles, valued at \$500.

Mormonism has made considerable progress in Scotland. At a meeting of the faithful in Glasgow last month, some 500 were present, all in mourning for the prophet, Joe Smith. The Scotch Mormon Conference embraces eighteen churches.

The Directors of the Lowell Railroad have concluded to reduce the passenger fare on that road to 75 cents between Boston and Lowell, with a corresponding reduction in the way fare, on and after Nov. 1st.

It is probable from the results of the late elections that the Senate of the United States will stand 27 Whigs to 25 Democrats.

Steamer Tigress, Thompson, from New York to Philadelphia, burst her steam-chimney, last Monday, off Bombay Hook, by which John Ashby, second engineer, and Thomas Shay, deck hand, were so severely scalded as to cause their death in a few hours.

THE CILLEY DUEL.—The matter settled.—Wm. J. Graves, the murderer of Mr. Cilley, has come out in the Kentucky papers with an address upon the subject of the duel, in which he distinctly admits the fact, that Henry Clay wrote with his own hand the challenge which called Mr. Cilley to the field!

MADISON CO. N. Y.—The work there goes bravely on. The Democratic party is breaking up; 4000 persons attended the Liberty meeting at Hamilton on the 11th inst.

The Whig Editors are exulting over the conversion of Dr. Cartwright, of Mississippi, to the Clay party. The Dr. last year wrote a series of essays to prove that blacks are not human beings! Such a man must be a valuable accession.—[Mid. Stand.]

MILLERISM.

Mrs. Child, in a letter to the Boston Courier, says the Millerites in New York are creating a prodigious excitement. Some of them have b? come so infatuated, that they are giving up all connection with worldly affairs.

"A man who has tended an apple-stall near the Park, went to hear them, and straightway gave away all his fruit and cakes; to the great delight of the children, who became warmly interested to have this faith spread through all the cake-shops and apple-stalls. A vendor of stoves, near by, has shut up his shop, with the announcement that no more stoves will be needed on this earth. A shoemaker, in Division street, began to give away all his stock; but his son came in during the process, and caused him to be sent to an insane asylum till the excitement of his mind abated. A shop in the Bowery mounted a placard on its window, in large letters, MILLERISM FOR ASCENSION ROSES! I know not whether this was done for waggery, or from that spirit of trade, which is ever ready to turn a penny on war, pestilence, or conflagration."

In regard to the disposition to molest the subjects of this fanaticism, Mrs. Child has some very judicious remarks. That disposition has exhibited itself in Bangor, says the Gazette, very much as it has in New York, and with similar effect.—A few evenings since, a train of India crackers was laid in a room where one of their meetings was held, and when the audience had become wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, exploded. The effect was singular. Some swooned, others shouted "it's come!"—"the time has come!" while those who were in the secret were uproarious in their merriment. Mrs. Child says:

"I am sorry that the Millerites have attracted the attention of a portion of our population, who delight to molest them, though it is more from malice than malice. All sincere convictions should be treated respectfully. Neither ridicule nor violence can overcome delusion of this sort, or diminish their power to injure. Such crowds are continually about the doors of the Millerite meetings, that it is almost dangerous to life and limb to effect an entrance. Stones and bricks are thrown in and crackers and torpedoes exploded under their feet. The other night, while Mrs. Higgins (a young woman from Boston who was haranguing the audience with great earnestness) was exhorting and prophesying, with tempestuous zeal, some boys fired a pile of shavings outside the window near which she was standing, and at the same time kindled several Roman candles. The blue, unearthly light of these fire-works illuminated the whole interior of the building with intense brilliancy, for a moment.
The effect on the highly excited congregation was tremendous. Some fainted, and some screamed. Several serious accidents happened amid the general rush! and one man, it is said, was so deranged with nervous terror that he went home and attempted to cut his throat."

Mass Meeting.

A Liberty Mass Meeting is to be held in the Baptist Meeting House in North Yarmouth, commencing Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M.

Per Order.
Col. Miller and other able speakers are written to.

THE BIRNEY PORTRAIT.

True to promise, the artist, Goodwin, came on to the Salem meeting, bringing the engraved portrait of our honored Birney; and it has well justified the report we had heard before, that it is the best engraved portrait in this country. It is a line engraving, done by Balch, intentionally as a specimen of his skill; and being done under the eye of the painter, who is in the very depths of his heart a zealous Liberty man, and had thrown his whole soul into his work, the engraving is a fair and full transcript of the portrait.—THE MAN.
It is not a little gratifying, and cheering too, in this case, as in Carew's medalion bust of Myron Holley, the men whom the Liberty party delight to honor, are presented to the public not only in admirable likenesses of admirable heads, but in a style of surpassing excellence as mere works of art. Let men of sense read for themselves the instruction afforded by this fact. Does it portend that the Liberty party is a weak and God-forsaken affair, just about to perish?

The portraits are for sale at this office—price one dollar. We shall soon have India proofs, at two dollars.

The aborigines of America possessed a knowledge of the healing art, which in many cases far surpassed that of civilized man. By studying nature they became initiated in her secrets, and the way she pointed out was invariably followed. Their remedies were obtained from the vegetable creation, and acting in such perfect harmony with natural laws, were powerful in removing and controlling disease. It is thus SARSA-PARILLA, a purely vegetable preparation, operates on the system. It harmonizes and unites with the medicinal nature of life preserving principle; by its use diseased action is subdued, and the vital powers enabled to perform their functions. Indigestion or dyspepsia, obstinate diseases of the skin, such as Salt Rheum, Kingworm, Scald Head, and other similar diseases, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Glands, and other affections, are safely and certainly cured by its use.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets which may be obtained of agents gratis.
Sold by S. PAGE & CO. Hallowell, J. E. LADD, Augusta; C. P. BRANCH, Gardiner; and by druggists generally throughout the United States.

RECEIPTS FOR THE STANDARD.

John Marston, \$3.00; J. Garland, 67 cts.; Hobart Richardson, \$2.00; Jason Hanson, 2.00; E. Kimball, 2.00; Rufus R. York, 2.00; Isaiah Rollins, 2.50; Luther Crosby, 2.00.

Married.

In Gardiner, William C. Ricker to Elizabeth B. Boy, Isaac J. Corbett of Brunswick, to Rhoda Ann Washburn.

In Farmington, George McLure of Solon, to Martha Corbett.

In Bath, Capt. Samuel Snow to Sarah B., daughter of Gen. James McLellan; Alexander Monture to Eliza Gove; John Peters to Margaret Minix; Eli Purington to Lucy White.

In Dexter, Augustus S. French to Sarah Arabella White.

In Belfast, John Chandler to Susan U. Wilson; John Pray of Waterville, to Ann Berry of Unity.

In Pittston, Levi Raridan to Julia A. Johnson; Washington Palmer to Eliza A. Stewart.

Died.

In Hallowell, Nancy, daughter of Capt. Grimes, aged 5 years; John A. Nourse, son of Dr. A. Nourse, aged about 24 years.

In Bloomfield, Gustavus Weston, aged 17 years, son of John W. Weston.

In Ripley, George Atwood, son of Samuel A. Todd, aged 14 months.

In Anson, Alvin Dinmore, aged 26 years.

In Palermo, Mrs. Jane A., wife of John Tucker, aged 26.

In Woodstock, Vt., Amelia D. Raymond of Skowhegan, aged 18.

Crockery, Glass & China Ware.

JUST OPENED.

TWENTY CRATES AND PACKAGES,

WHICH make my assortment unusually large and extensive, comprising nearly all the latest patterns, of the most desirable prints and colors, viz:
500 doz. Black, Brown, Blue, Pink, Purple, Paris White, White Granite, Yellow Stone, C. C., and Edged PLATES of all sizes.
100 doz. Printed and Enamelled BOWLS,
50 " " " and Stone NAPPIES,
12 " " " PLATTERS,
30 " " " PITCHERS,
30 " " " MUGS,
125 " heavy double flint, cut, fluted, pressed and plain Glass TUMBLERS.
65 sets TEA WARE of various patterns and colors.
25 do. superior gilt, raised Figured, raised and bronzed do., embossed do., plain white enamelled CHINA TEA WARE with plates to correspond.
100 do. printed and white granite Teas and Coffee.
50 do. common enamelled TEAS.
50 do. printed, embossed, raised figured, Paris white, fancy and colored, C. C. and iron stone CHAMBER SETTS.
36 pairs do. do. COVERED DISHES.
200 do. heavy cut, fluted, pressed and plain Glass LAMPS.
A large assortment of Preserve Dishes, Jars, Bulb Glasses, Wine Glasses, Glass Sugars and Creamers, &c.

No. 1 and 2 Lincoln's Corner.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Oct. 30.

Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been in operation between 7 and 8 years, has now insured more than \$2,000,000. Amount of premium notes now in the treasury, nearly \$100,000. Number of policies now outstanding nearly 5,000. There has been one assessment of 2 per cent only on the Premium notes since the organization of the company, and it has sustained nine (total) losses by fire since the 1st of July 1843, and the receipts, including cash on hand, have been about equal to the losses and other expenses of the Company.

PELEG WADSWORTH, Traveling Ag't.

Bath, July 1, 1844.

CROCKERY WARE,

ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY TRADE.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Oct. 28.

BLACKING! BLACKING!

JUST received a large supply of Holden's American Liquid Blacking, equal to Day & Martin's, and much cheaper, for sale wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by
S. PAGE & CO.

Also—just received a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., for sale as above, at reduced prices.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1843.

WOODEN WARE.

The largest and best assortment of Wooden Ware to be found on the River, is now offered for sale at No. 2 LINCOLN'S CORNER, Front St., Hallowell, nearly opposite the new Steam Cotton Factory, to wit:

50 pairs walnut Ox Bows.
10 doz. " and oak Axe Handles.
6 " painted Pails.
350 " Clothes Pins.
100 painted iron bound Wash and Cheese Tubs.
Also barrel Covers, corn Brooms, patent Churns, common Dashi do., Wheel Heads, clothes Horses, Keelers, Moulding Boards and Pins, long handle Dippers, Wash Boards, Apple Peers, Chopping Trays, Wooden Bowls, hhd. and bbl. Faucets, Willow Clothes Baskets, do. Carriages and Cradles, Wood Saw Horses and Frames, Sieves, Gravy Strainers, Mats of various kinds, Bench Saws, &c.
Oct. 28, 1844.—13

Phreno-Mnemonichy,

OR THE ART OF IMPROVING THE MEMORY.

MR. PARSONS will commence a course of Lectures on Prof. Fauriel Gouard's system of the Improvement of the Memory

